

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	January 1, 2007	_ AND ENDING	December 31, 2007
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. RE	GISTRANT IDENTIFIC	CATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Mark Ste	wart Securities, Inc.		
	•		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
-		-	FIRM ID. NO.
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUS	SINESS: (Do not use P.O. B	OPAOCESS!	-n
18101 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 33	0	MADO	- <i>y</i>
	(No. and Street)	MAK Z U 2008	4
Irvine	California	THOMSON	92612
(City)	(State)	FINANCIAL	(Zip Code)
NAME AND THE EDUCATE ADDRESS OF DE	CDCON TO CONTACT IN	DECARD TO TH	C DEDODT
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PI	ERSON TO CONTACT IN	REGARD TO TH	
Mark Stewart			(949) 955-2400
			(Area Code Telephone No.)
B. ACC	COUNTANT IDENTIFI	CATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT W	hose opinion is contained in	this Report*	
Breard & Associates, Inc., Certified Pub	lic Accoutants		
(Nar	ne — if individual, state last, first, middl	le name)	
9221 Corbin Avenue, Suite 170	Northridge	Calif	ornia
(Address)	(Ciry)	(State)	TIES AND EXCHANGE COMMESSION
CHECK ONE:		SECURI	RECEIVED
☑ Certified Public Accountant			
☐ Public Accountant			FEB 2 8 2008
☐ Accountant not resident in United	States or any of its possessi	ions.	ANCH OF REGISTRATIONS
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	BR	ANU
		04	EXAMINATIONS

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).



OATH OR AFFIRMATION

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).



Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Mark Stewart Securities, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2007, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. as of December 31, 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I, II, and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California February 27, 2008

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Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2007

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents Deposits at clearing organizations Receivable from clearing organization Marketable securities, at market value Furniture, equipment & vehicles, net Loans to related parties Other assets	\$ 3,432 125,164 10,846 11,839 28,287 27,452 1,000
Total assets	<u>\$ 208,020</u>
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Margin payable	\$ 6,115 15,929
Total liabilities	22,044
Stockholder's equity	
Common stock, no par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 2,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	5,555
Additional paid-in capital	100,000
Retained earnings	80,421
Total stockholder's equity	185,976
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 208,020</u>

Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. Statement of Operations For the year ended December 31, 2007

Revenues

Commissions Net dealer inventory and investment gains (losses) Interest income Other income	\$ 	267,637 (30,828) 5,426 -38,426
Total revenues		280,661
Expenses		
Employee compensation & benefits Commissions, trading fees and floor brokerage Clearing fees Communications Interest expense Occupancy Other operating expenses		122,638 10,787 17,330 13,990 83 28,730 122,803
Total expenses		316,361
Net income (loss) before income tax provision		(35,700)
Income tax provision		800
Net income (loss)	<u>\$</u>	(36,500)

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Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity For the year ended December 31, 2007

		ommon Stock	_	Additional Paid-in <u>Capital</u>		Retained Earnings	_	Total
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$	5,555	\$	100,000	\$	116,921	\$	222,476
Net income (loss)					_	(36,500)	_	(36,500)
Balance at December 31, 2007	<u>\$</u>	5,555	<u>\$</u>	100,000	<u>\$</u>	80,421	<u>\$</u>	185,976

Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended December 31, 2007

Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income (loss)			\$	(36,500)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided				
by (used in) operating activities:				
Depreciation	\$	8,764		
(Increase) decrease in:	•			
Deposits at clearing organizations		4,747		
Receivable from clearing organization		13,414		
Marketable securities, at market value		229		
(Decrease) increase				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		379		
Securities sold, not yet purchased		(505)		
Margin payable		15,929		
Income taxes payable		(800)		
Total adjustments				42,157
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) opera	ating	g activities		5,657
Cash flows from investing activities:		(a =aa)		
Purchase of equipment		(3,723)		
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) inves	ting	activities		(3,723)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Repayment of loan to related parties	_	(9,452)		
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) final	ncin	a activities		(9,452)
There cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) final	ii Cili;	g activities	_	(7,732)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalen	its			(7,518)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year				10,950
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u>\$</u>	3,432
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:				
Cash paid during the year for:				
Income taxes	\$	1,600		
Interest	\$			

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. (the "Company"), an S Corporation, was originally incorporated under the name "Trademark Investments, Inc.", on May 15th, 1996, in the state of California. On November 19, 2000, the Company changed its name to Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. The Company is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB").

The Company operates a general securities business, specializing in Orange County stocks, including options, on a fully disclosed basis whereby it does not hold customer funds or securities, and Regulation D offerings on a best efforts basis.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company includes money market accounts and cash balances in margin accounts as cash equivalents.

Securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis with related commission income and expenses also recorded on a settlement date basis. Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) requires securities transactions to be recorded on a trade date basis. There is no material difference between trade date and settlement date accounting.

Marketable securities are valued at market value. Mark-to-market accounting is used for purposes of determining unrealized gain/loss on security positions in proprietary trading and investment accounts. The securities are sold on a first-in, first-out basis; however, certain securities are inventoried on a specific identification basis.

Furniture, equipment & vehicles are stated at cost. Repairs and maintenance to these assets are charged to expense as incurred; major improvements enhancing the function and/or useful life are capitalized. When items are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gains or losses arising from such transactions are recognized.

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Furniture, equipment & vehicles are depreciated over their estimated useful lives of five (5) to seven (7) years by the straight-line method.

The Company, with the consent of its Stockholder, has elected to be an S Corporation and, accordingly, has its income taxed under Sections 1361-1379 of the Internal Revenue Code. Subchapter S of the Code provides that the Stockholder, rather than the Company, is subject to tax on the Company's taxable income. Therefore, no provision or liability for Federal Income Taxes is included in these financial statements. The State of California has similar regulations, although there exists a provision for a minimum Franchise Tax and a tax rate of 1.5% over the minimum Franchise Fee of \$800.

The Company has elected to report the statement of changes in stockholder's equity without disclosing the accumulated adjustment account and other equity accounts pertinent to a S Corporation. There is no financial impact to these financial statements.

Note 2: <u>DEPOSITS WITH CLEARING ORGANIZATIONS</u>

The Company has deposited \$25,000 with Wedbush Morgan Securities and \$100,000 with North American Clearing as security for its transactions with them. Interest is paid monthly on the deposits at the average overnight repurchase agreement rates. The balances at December 31, 2007, include interest earned for deposit totals of \$24,428 and \$100,736, respectively.

Note 3: FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES, NET

The furniture, equipment & vehicles are recorded at cost.

		Depreciable
		Life Years
Furniture & equipment	\$ 34,930	5-7
Vehicles	23,80	<u>5</u> 5
	58,735	5
Less: accumulated depreciation	(30,448	3)
Furniture, equipment and vehicles, net	<u>\$ 28,287</u>	<u>7_</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2007, was \$8,764.

Note 4: LOANS TO RELATED PARTIES

The loans to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. They are comprised of the following:

Loan shareholder	\$ 19,952
Loan to employee	 7,500
Total	\$ 27,452

Note 5: RENT EXPENSE

Current year rent expense consists of the following:

Office refit $\phi_{-} = 26,750$	Office rent	\$	28,730
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Note 6: MARGIN PAYABLE

The Company buys securities in its proprietary accounts at the clearing firm on margin. The interest on the margin account varies, but at year end the interest rate was 11.3%. At year end, the Company had \$15,929 in its margin account.

Note 7: INCOME TAXES

As discussed in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), the Company has elected the S Corporate tax status, therefore no federal income tax provision is provided.

The tax provision of \$800 represents the California state minimum tax. Similar to the Federal Rules, the net income passes through to the stockholder so that both federal and state taxes are primarily paid on the individual level.

Note 8: CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in whose counterparties include primarily broker/dealers, banks, and other financial institutions. In the event counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty or issuer of the instrument. To mitigate the risk of loss, the Company maintains its accounts with credit worthy customers and counterparties.

Note 9: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 ("SFAS 155"), "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB statements No. 133 and 140." The statement allows financial instruments that have embedded derivatives to be accounted for as a whole (eliminating the need to bifurcate the derivative from its host) as long as the entire instrument is valued on a fair value basis. SFAS 155 also resolves and clarifies other specific issues contained in SFAS 133 and 140. The statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS 155 has not had a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In June 2006, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if it is more likely than not that such position will be sustained on audit based on its technical merits. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The effective date of the provisions of FIN 48 for all nonpublic companies has been postponed to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 ("SFAS 157"), "Fair Value Measurements". The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the Board having previously concluded in those pronouncements that fair value is a relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect the pronouncement will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Note 9: <u>RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</u> (Continued)

Retirement Plans

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements Nos. 87, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). SFAS 158 requires companies to recognize on a prospective basis the funded status of their defined benefit pension and postretirement plans as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax. The effective date of the pronouncement is a function of whether the Company's equity securities are traded publicly. If the entity has publicly traded securities, the effective date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Entities without publicly traded securities must adopt the standard for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2007. Adoption of the new standard has not had a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Fair Value Option

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 ("SFAS 159"), "Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115". SFAS 159 is expected to expand the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards which require certain assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value. The objective of this pronouncement is to improve financial reporting by providing companies with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. Under SFAS 159, a company may choose at specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Note 10: <u>NET CAPITAL</u>

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on December 31, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$125,446, which was \$25,446 in excess of its required net capital of \$100,000; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$22,044) to net capital was 0.18 to 1, which is less than the 15 to 1 maximum ratio required of a broker/dealer.

Note 11: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is a \$1,594 difference between the computation of net capital under net capital SEC Rule 15c3-1 and the corresponding unaudited FOCUS part IIA.

Net capital per unaudited schedule		\$	127,040
Adjustments:			
Retained earnings	\$ (8,343)		
Non-allowable assets	8,764		
Haircuts and undue concentration	 (2,015)		
Total adjustments		_	(1,594)
Net capital per audited statements		\$	125,446

Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 As of December 31, 2007

Computation of net capital

Stockholder's equity			
Common stock	\$ 5,555		
Additional paid-in capital	100,000		
Retained earnings	 80,421		
-			
Total stockholder's equity		\$	185,976
Less: Non-allowable assets			
Furniture and equipment, net	(28,287)		
Loan to related party	(27,452)		
Other assets	(1,000)		
Total adjustments			(56,739)
Net capital before haircuts			129,237
Less: Haircuts			
Haircuts on securities	(1,776)		
Haircuts on money market	 (2,015)		
Total adjustments to net capital			(3,791)
Net capital			125,446
Computation of net capital requirements			
Minimum net capital requirements			
6 2/3 percent of net aggregate indebtedness	\$ 1,470		
\$1,000 per market less than \$5 (7)	\$ 7,000		
Minimum dollar net capital required	\$ 100,000		
Net capital required (greater of above)			100,000
Excess net capital		<u>\$</u>	25,446
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	0.18:1		

There was a \$1,594 difference between net capital shown here and net capital as reported on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated December 31, 2007. See Note 11.

Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2007

A computation of reserve requirement is not applicable to Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(ii).

Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2007

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(ii).

Mark Stewart Securities, Inc.

Supplementary Accountant's Report

on Internal Accounting Control

Report Pursuant to 17a-5

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007



Board of Directors

Mark Stewart Securities, Inc.:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Mark Stewart Securities, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

We Focus & Cares

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2007, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

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Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California February 27, 2008

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